The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1775. [Numb. 1.

THE firſt Number of the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST is now laid before the reſpectable Public, with the greateſt Deference, upon whoſe Encouragement and Protection it *intirely* depends.

This Paper, being deſigned to be publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings, upon the Forenoon of which Days the Eaſtern Poſt arrives (if not prevented by the Weather) will, it is apprehended, give particular Satisfaction to all Perſons anxious for early Intelligence at this important Criſis. And, as no Paper is publiſhed between *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, that on *Thurſday* will be very convenient for Advertiſements, which ſhall be punctually and conſpicuouſly inſerted at the uſual Rates. All Advertiſements of uſeful and ingenious Inventions in Manufactures and Agriculture ſhall be inſerted gratis.

The Printer, without treſpaſſing upon the Patience of the Public, in enlarging upon the Deſign and Utility of the Publication, ſhall only declare his determined Reſolution to preſerve inviolate the Liberties of the Preſs, and cautiouſly avoid all illiberal Reflections upon Individuals. If he ſhould be ſo happy as to meet with the Encouragement of the Public, he will ſtrenuouſly endeavour to make this Paper a complete Hiſtory of the COMMERCE, POLITICS, and LITERATURE, of the Times, in which he hopes he ſhall receive the Aſſiſtance of the Connoiſſeurs in all uſeful and entertaining Subjects.

BENJAMIN TOWNE.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 18.

The following is the PETITION of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the Colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in behalf of ourſelves and the inhabitants of thoſe Colonies, who have deputed us to repreſent them in General Congreſs, by this our humble petition, beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A ſtanding army has been kept in theſe colonies, ever ſince the concluſion of the late war, without the conſent of our Aſſemblies; and this army, with a conſiderable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the Commander in Chief, and, under him, of the Brigadiers General, has, in time of peace, been rendered ſupreme in all the civil governments in America.

The Commander in Chief of all your Majeſty's forces in North America has, in time of peace, been appointed Governor of a Colony.

The charges of uſual offices have been greatly increaſed, and new, expenſive, and oppreſſive offices have been multiplied.

The Judges of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts are impowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from the effects condemned by themſelves.

The Officers of the Cuſtoms are impowered to break open and enter houſes, without the authority of any Civil Magiſtrate founded on legal information.

The Judges of Courts of Common Law have been made intirely dependent on one part of the legiſlature for their ſalaries, as well as for the duration of their commiſſions.

Counſellors, holding their commiſſions during pleaſure, exerciſe legiſlative authority.

Humble and reaſonable petitions from the Repreſentatives of the people have been fruitleſs.

The Agents of the people have been diſcountenanced, and Governors have been inſtructed to prevent the payment of their ſalaries.

Aſſemblies have been frequently and injuriouſly diſſolved, and commerce burthened with many uſeleſs and oppreſſive reſtrictions.

By ſeveral Acts of Parliament made in the fourth, fifth, ſixth, ſeventh and eighth years of your Majeſty's reign, duties are impoſed on us, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and the powers of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our conſent; the trial by jury, in many civil caſes, is aboliſhed; enormous forfeitures are incurred for ſlight offences; vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages to which they are juſtly liable, and oppreſſive ſecurity is required from owners, before they are allowed to defend their rights.

Both Houſes of Parliament have reſolved, that the Coloniſts may be tried in England for offences alledged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a ſtatute paſſed in the thirty-fifth year of Henry the Eighth; and in conſequence thereof attempts have been made to enforce that ſtatute.

A ſtatute was paſſed, in the twelfth year of your Majeſty's reign, directing that perſons charged with committing any offence therein deſcribed, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the ſame in any ſhire or county within the realm, whereby inhabitants of theſe Colonies may, in ſundry caſes by that ſtatute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

In the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, an Act was paſſed for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, another impowering the Governor of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay to ſend perſons indicted for murder in that province to another colony, or even to Great Britain, for trial, whereby ſuch offenders may eſcape legal puniſhment; a third for altering the chartered conſtitution of government in that province; and a fourth, for extending the limits of Quebec, aboliſhing the Engliſh, and reſtoring the French laws, whereby great numbers of Britiſh freemen are ſubject to the latter, and eſtabliſhing an abſolute government, and the Roman Catholic Religion throughout thoſe vaſt regions, that border on the weſterly and northerly boundaries of the free Proteſtant Engliſh ſettlements; and a fifth, for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North America.

To a ſovereign, who "*glories in the name of Briton,*" the bare recital of theſe acts muſt, we preſume, juſtify the loyal ſubjects who fly to the foot of his throne, and implore his clemency for protection againſt them.

From this deſtructive ſyſtem of Colony adminiſtration, adopted ſince the concluſion of the late war, have flowed thoſe diſtreſſes, dangers, fears and jealouſies, that overwhelm your Majeſty's dutiful coloniſts with affliction; and we defy our moſt ſubtle and inveterate enemies to trace the unhappy differences between Great Britain and theſe Colonies from an earlier period, or from other cauſes than we have aſſigned. Had they proceeded on our part from a reſtleſs levity of temper, unjuſt impulſes of ambition, or artful ſuggeſtions of ſeditious perſons, we ſhould merit the opprobrious terms frequently beſtowed on us by thoſe we revere. But, ſo far from promoting innovations, we have only oppoſed them, and can be charged with no offence, unleſs it be one to receive injuries and be ſenſible of them.

Had our creator been pleaſed to give us exiſtence in a land of ſlavery, the ſenſe of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit; but, thanks be to his adorable goodneſs, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our rights under the auſpices of your royal anceſtors, whoſe family was ſeated on the Britiſh throne to reſcue and ſecure a pious and gallant nation from the popery and deſpotiſm of a ſuperſtitious and inexorable tyrant. Your Majeſty, we are confident, juſtly rejoices that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wiſdom muſt approve the ſenſibility, that teaches your ſubjects anxiouſly to guard the bleſſing they received from divine providence, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact, which elevated the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick to the imperial dignity it now poſſeſſes.

The apprehenſion of being degraded into a ſtate of ſervitude from the pre-eminent rank of Engliſh freemen, while our minds retain the ſtrongeſt love of liberty, and clearly foreſee the miſeries preparing for us and our poſterity, excites emotions in our hearts, which, though we cannot deſcribe, we ſhould not wiſh to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as ſubjects, in the manner we do, ſilence would be diſloyalty. By giving this faithful information, we do all in our power to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tranquillity of your government, and the welfare of your people.

Duty to your Majeſty, and regard for the preſervation of ourſelves and our poſterity, the primary obligations of nature and of ſociety, command us to entreat your royal attention; and, as your Majeſty enjoys the ſignal diſtinction of reigning over freemen, we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be diſpleaſing. Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on thoſe deſigning and dangerous men, who, daringly interpoſing themſelves between your royal perſon and your faithful ſubjects, and for ſeveral years paſt inceſſantly employed to diſſolve the bonds of ſociety, by abuſing your Majeſty's authority, miſrepreſenting your American ſubjects, and proſecuting the moſt deſperate and irritating projects of oppreſſion, have at length compelled us, by the force of accumulated injuries, too ſevere to be any longer tolerable, to diſturb your Majeſty's repoſe by our complaints.

Theſe ſentiments are extorted from hearts that much more willingly would bleed in your Majeſty's ſervice. Yet ſo greatly have we been miſrepreſented, that a neceſſity has been alledged of taking our property from us without our conſent, "to defray the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſupport of civil government, and the defence, protection and ſecurity of the colonies." But we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that ſuch proviſion has been and will be made for defraying the two firſt articles, as has been and ſhall be judged, by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral Colonies, juſt and ſuitable to their reſpective circumſtances; and for the defence, protection and ſecurity of the Colonies, their militias, if properly regulated, as they earneſtly deſire may be immediately done, would be fully ſufficient, at leaſt in time of peace; and in caſe of war, your faithful Coloniſts will be ready and willing, as they ever have been when conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty to your Majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous efforts in granting ſupplies, and raiſing forces. Yielding to no Britiſh ſubjects in affectionate attachment to your Majeſty's perſon, family and government, we too dearly prize that privilege of expreſſing that attachment, by thoſe proofs which are honourable to the Prince who receives them, and to the people who give them, ever to reſign it to any body of men upon earth.

Had we been permitted to enjoy in quiet the inheritance left us by our forefathers, we ſhould at this time have been peaceably, cheerfully, and uſefully, employed in recommending ourſelves by every teſtimony of devotion to your Majeſty, and of veneration to the ſtate from which we derive our origin. But though now expoſed to unexpected and unnatural ſcenes of diſtreſs, by a contention with that nation on whoſe parental guidance, on all important affairs, we have hitherto with filial reverence conſtantly truſted, and therefore can derive no inſtruction in our preſent unhappy and perplexing circumſtances from any former experience, yet we doubt not the purity of our intention, and the integrity of our conduct, will juſtify us at that grand tribunal before which all mankind muſt ſubmit to judgment.

We aſk but for peace, liberty, and ſafety. We wiſh not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we ſolicit the grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connexion with Great Britain, we ſhall always carefully and zealouſly endeavour to ſupport and maintain.

Filled with ſentiments of duty to your Majeſty, and of affection to our parent ſtate, deeply impreſſed by our education, and ſtrongly confirmed by our reaſon, and anxious to evince the ſincerity of theſe diſpoſitions, we preſent this petition only to obtain redreſs of grievances, and relief from fears and jealouſies, occaſioned by the ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations adopted ſince the cloſe of the late war, for raiſing a revenue in America, extending the powers of Courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty, trying perſons in Great Britain for offences alledged to be committed in America, affecting the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and altering the government, and extending the limits of Quebec; by the abolition

of which ſyſtem, the harmony between Great Britain and theſe Colonies, ſo neceſſary to the happineſs of both, and ſo ardently deſired by the latter, and uſual intercourſes, will be immediately reſtored.

In the magnanimity and juſtice of your Majeſty and Parliament we confide for a redreſs of our other grievances, truſting, that when the cauſes of our apprehenſions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy of the regard we have been accuſtomed, in our happier days, to enjoy. For, appealing to that Being who thoroughly ſearches the hearts of his creatures, we ſolemnly profeſs that our Councils have been influenced by no other motive than a dread of impending deſtruction.

Permit us then, moſt gracious Sovereign, in the name of all your faithful people in America, with the utmoſt humility to implore you, for the honour of Almighty God, whoſe pure religion our enemies are undermining, for your glory, which can be advanced only by rendering your ſubjects happy, and keeping them united; for the intereſt of your family, depending on an adherence to the principles that enthroned it, for the ſafety and welfare of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almoſt unavoidable dangers and diſtreſſes; that your Majeſty, as the loving father of your whole people, connected by the ſame bands of law, loyalty, faith and blood, though dwelling in various countries, will not ſuffer the tranſcendent relation formed by theſe ties to be farther violated, in uncertain expectation of effects that, if attained, never can compenſate for the calamities through which they muſt be gained.

We therefore moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty, that your royal authority and interpoſition may be uſed for our relief, and that a gracious anſwer may be given to this petition.

That your majeſty may enjoy every felicity, through a long and glorious reign over loyal and happy ſubjects, and that your deſcendants may inherit your proſperity and dominions till time ſhall be no more, is, and always will be, our ſincere and fervent prayer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16.

Tueſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this province met here, agreeable to his Honor the Lieut. Governor's proclamation, but a ſufficiency of Members not appearing to make a Houſe, they adjourned from day to day until Friday, when his Honor was pleaſed to open the ſixth ſeſſion with the following SPEECH, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Aſſembly,

I Think it unneceſſary at this time particularly to recommend to your attention the ordinary buſineſs of the legiſlature; whatever may be found conducive to the dignity of his Majeſty's government, or the happineſs of his people in this colony, I ſhall chearfully promote.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

The ſupport of his Majeſty's government, and other allowances for his ſervice, I doubt not you will readily provide for.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

We cannot ſufficiently lament the preſent diſordered ſtate of the colonies. The diſpute between Great-Britain and her American dominions is now brought to the moſt alarming criſis, and fills every humane breaſt with the deepeſt affliction. It is to you, gentlemen, in this anxious moment, that your country looks up for council; and on you it, in a great meaſure, depends to reſcue her from evils of the moſt ruinous tendency. Exert yourſelves then with the firmneſs becoming your important office. If your conſtituents are diſcontented and apprehenſive, examine their complaints with calmneſs and deliberation, and determine upon them with an honeſt impartiality. If you find them to be well grounded, purſue the means of redreſs which the conſtitution has pointed out: Supplicate the throne, and our moſt gracious Sovereign will hear and relieve you with paternal tenderneſs. But I entreat you, as you regard the happineſs of your country, to diſcountenance every meaſure which may increaſe our diſtreſs: And, anxious for the re-eſtabliſhment of harmony, with that power with which you are connected by the ties of blood, religion, intereſt and duty, prove yourſelves, by your conduct on this occaſion, earneſtly ſolicitous for a cordial and permanent reconciliation.

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Aſſembly,

In the abſence of our moſt worthy Governor in chief, no leſs diſtinguiſhed by his extenſive abilities than his zeal for the honour of the Crown, aad his affection for the people of this province, and at ſo critical a conjuncture, it gives me great conſolation that I can repoſe the utmoſt confidence in your wiſdom, your attachment to the conſtitution, and your regard for the intereſt of the Britiſh empire. And you may be aſſured that my moſt ſtrenuous efforts ſhall be exerted to co-operate with you, in reſtoring that tranquillity which muſt be the ardent deſire of every wiſe, virtuous, and loyal ſubject.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

To the Honorable CADWALLADER COLDEN, Eſq; His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-York, and the Territories thereon depending in America.

The humble addreſs of his Majeſty's Council.

May it pleaſe your Honor,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council for the province of New-York, return you our thanks for your ſpeech.

The utility and neceſſity of promoting his Majeſty's ſervice, and the felicity of the colony, are ſo apparent, that you may be aſſured of our ready concurrence in every meaſure friendly to thoſe important and inſeparable objects.

Attached—moſt affectionately and inviolably attached to the honor and intereſt of the King; zealouſly concerned for the proſperity and glory of Great Britain and her dependances; and impreſſed by a due ſenſe of the innumerable benefits flowing from an harmonious connexion between the ſeveral branches of the empire, we cannot look at that awful precipice, to which the unnatural diſcords between the parent ſtate and her Colonies are tending, without horror and conſternation.

In controverſies turning upon principles of the deepeſt policy, and of ſuch amazing magnitude, as to involve the provinces in the moſt diſtreſſing perplexities, the glorious work of reſtoring the common tranquillity, and eſtabliſhing an intimate and permanent union between all the parts of the empire, muſt (under God) ultimately depend upon the wiſdom and benignity of the crown, and the juſtice and magnanimity of the Britiſh nation.

Gladly ſhall we ſeize every opportunity, to effect a reconciliation between countries whoſe intereſts are ſo inſeparable, that the true patriot of either muſt be a real friend to both: And while the means to this deſirable end employ the councils of the nation, our moſt vigorous efforts ſhall be ſteadily exerted to prevent the deſtructive conſequences of anarchy and confuſion.

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It affords us great relief, in this critical hour, to find your Honor heartily diſpoſed to promote the ſame ſalutary deſigns: And it adds to our conſolation, that in ſo alarming a conjuncture, this Colony has, in her chief Governor, an advocate near the throne, upon whoſe diſtinguiſhed abilities, and active and generous benevolence, men of all ranks amongſt us rely, with the firmeſt confidence, for a true and faithful repreſentation of our condition and character. By order of the Council.

Jan. 18, 1775. DANIEL HORSEMANDEN, Speaker.

His Honor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you for this addreſs. It will give me pleaſure to convey to the Throne theſe warm expreſſions of your loyalty and attachment to our gracious Sovereign; and your ſolicitude for the glory of the Britiſh empire.

While we, with confidence, rely on his Majeſty's wiſdom and paternal affection, and the juſtice and magnanimity of the nation, for reſtoring harmony among the various parts of the empire, our utmoſt efforts are neceſſary to prevent the deſtructive conſequences of anarchy and confuſion.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

To the Honorable CADWALLADER COLDEN, Eſq; his Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Colony of New-York, and the territories thereon depending in America.

The humble Addreſs of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Colony.

May it pleaſe your Honor,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, beg leave to return your Honor our moſt hearty thanks for your ſpeech.

The aſſurances your Honor has given us of cheerfully promoting whatever may be conducive to the dignity of his Majeſty's government, and the happineſs of the people in this Colony, merit our moſt grateful acknowledgments.

The proviſion for the ſupport of his Majeſty's government, and the neceſſary allowances for his ſervice, ſhall be the objects of our attention, together with the ordinary buſineſs of the ſeſſion.

Affected with the deepeſt concern, by the diſtreſſed ſtate of the Colonies, and impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the fatal conſequences attending the unhappy diſpute between Great-Britain and his Majeſty's American Dominions, we feel the moſt afflicting anxiety at this alarming criſis. Fully convinced that the happineſs of our conſtituents depends greatly on the wiſdom of our preſent meaſures, we ſhall exerciſe the important truſt they have repoſed in us, with firmneſs and fidelity; *and with calmneſs and deliberation, purſue the moſt probable means to obtain a redreſs of our grievances*; and it affords us the higheſt ſatisfaction to hear, from your Honor, that our moſt gracious ſovereign will be attentive to the complaints of his American Subjects, and ready, with paternal tenderneſs, to grant us relief. Anxious for the intereſt and happineſs of our country, and earneſtly ſolicitous for the re-eſtabliſhing of harmony with Great Britain, we ſhall diſcountenance every meaſure which may tend to increaſe our diſtreſs; and, by our conduct, ſhew ourſelves truly deſirous of a cordial and permanent reconciliation with our parent kingdom.

The abſence of our moſt worthy Governor in Chief, whoſe upright conduct ſo deſervedly acquired him the affections of the Colony, will, we have the ſtrongeſt reaſon to expect, be leſs ſenſibly felt from the wiſe adminiſtration of his experienced ſucceſſor. The confidence your Honor has been pleaſed to repoſe in our attachment to our happy conſtitution, and our regard for the intereſt and proſperity of the Britiſh empire, demands the exertion of our moſt ſtrenuous efforts to co-operate with you in endeavouring to reſtore the tranquillity ſo ardently deſired by all true friends to the Mother Country and her Colonies. By order of the General Aſſembly.

Jan. 20, 1775. JOHN CRUGER, Speaker.

BOSTON, *January* 9.

All the Provincial Aſſemblies, that have met ſince the Continental Congreſs, have fully approved and adopted the meaſures agreed upon and recommended by that auguſt body; and have taken all proper meaſures to carry the whole into full execution.—The Aſſemblies that have already met, are thoſe of Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, Pennſylvania and Maryland. In the other Colonies, where the Aſſemblies have not yet met, they are all with vigor and unanimity, exerting themſelves in the ſame important and glorious cauſe, ſo that it is thought there never was framed a ſet of human laws that were more ſtrictly and religiouſly obſerved than theſe will be.

A letter from Montreal, to a gentleman in this town, informs, that a conſiderable ſum was collected for our ſufferers, in that place, and would be ſent in a bill; that the Canadians laughed at the puffs of an army from thence, as it was not in the power of government to raiſe one thouſand men, even of the refuſe of that country, for the infamous deſign; and that moſt of the French farmers wiſhed the continuance of our liberties.

PROVIDENCE, *(Rhode-Iſland) Dec.* 17.

Joſeph Thorp, who in June laſt abſconded with a large ſum of money, the property of Meſſieurs Carton and Seton, merchants, of New York, and which he was to have delivered at Quebec, ſailed from Newport about the firſt of July, as a paſſenger, on board the brig Freedom, Gideon Crawford, maſter, of this port, bound for London. Captain Crawford landed ſaid Thorp at Beachy, in England, and returned here from London in October laſt; but never ſaw the advertiſement for apprehending him till his return.

NEW-YORK, *January* 19.

Thurſday laſt his Majeſty's Frigate, the King-Fiſher, Capt. Montague, went up to Turtle Bay, to lay there for the winter ſeaſon.

Dr. Ogilvie, by his laſt will, bequeathed the following legacies, viz. 300l. to the charity ſchool in this city; 100l. to King's College; and 100l. to the corporation for the relief of the widows and children of clergymen in communion with the church of England, in America, hereby exhibiting an inſtance of that benevolence and uniform attention to the welfare of mankind which regulated each ſtep of his conduct through life.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1775. [Numb. 2.

JOSEPH STANSBURY is selling off the Clearings of his CHINA Warehouſe, conſiſting of a Variety of DAMAGED GOODS, which will be ſold VERY CHEAP.

From the EDINBURGH EVENING COURANT.

The following is a tranſlation of a genuine letter written from the celebrated Voltaire to the King of Pruſſia. We make no apology for laying it before our readers, as it at once furniſhes us with a record of the age and wonderful ſpirit of this inexhauſtible writer.

SIRE,

I THANK you for your porcelain. The King, my maſter, has no finer. But I thank you much more for what you have taken from me, than for what you have given me. In your laſt letter you have cut off nine whole years from my age. Never did our Comptroller General of the finances make a more extraordinary alteration. Your Majeſty has the goodneſs to compliment me on my attaining the age of ſeventy. You ſee how Kings are always deceived. I am ſeventy-nine, if you pleaſe, and upon the ſtroke of eighty. Thus ſhall I never ſee, what I have ſo paſſionately wiſhed for, the deſtruction of thoſe rogues the Turks, who ſhut up the women, and do not cultivate the fine arts.

Ferney, 1ſt February, 1773. VOLTAIRE.

LONDON, October 28.

THE following ſcripture ſentences, as alſo a copy of verſes, &c. are on a tomb ſtone erected by one Mr. Oliver Miller, on Haydown-hill, near Arundel, in Suſſex, which he intends for the reception of his body after his death.

Theſe ſentences are on the top of the tomb.

1 Cor. xv. 22. For as in Adam all die, even ſo in Chriſt ſhall all be made alive.

John i. 17. For the law was given by Moſes, but grace and truth came by Jeſus Chriſt.

John iii. 15. That whoſoever believeth in him ſhould not periſh, but have eternal life.

Eccleſ. iii. 22. Wherefore I perceive that there is nothing better than that a man ſhall rejoice in his own works; for that is his portion; for who ſhall bring him to ſee what ſhall be after him.

2 Pet. i. 14. Knowing that ſhortly I muſt put off this my tabernacle, even as our Lord Jeſus Chriſt hath ſhewed me.

The underwritten copy of verſes, with the moral, are on the eaſt ſide of the tomb.

Why ſhould my fancy any one offend,
Whoſe good or ill on it does not depend?
'Tis at my own expence, except the land
(A gen'rous grant!) on which my tomb doth ſtand.
This is the only ſpot that I have choſe
Wherein to take my laſting, long repoſe.
Here, in the duſt, my body lieth down:
You'll ſay, it is not conſecrated ground!
I grant the ſame; but where ſhall we e'er find
The ſpot that e'er can purify the mind;
Or to the body any luſtre give?
This more depends on what a life we live.
When the laſt trumpet ſhall begin to ſound,
'Twill not avail 'em where the body's found.

The MORAL.

BLESSED are they, and only they
Who in the LORD the Saviour die;
Their bodies wait redemption's day,
And ſleep in peace where'er they lie.

The HIEROGLYPHICK *of* DEATH *and* TIME, *with the following lines, are on the weſt ſide.*

Death! why ſo faſt? Pray ſtop your hand,
And let my glaſs run out his ſand.
As neither death nor time will ſtay,
Let us improve the preſent day.
Why ſtart you at that ſkeleton!
'Tis your own picture which you ſhun:
Alive it did reſemble thee,
And thou, when dead, like that ſhall be.
But though Death muſt have his will,
Yet old Time prolongs the date,
'Till the meaſure we ſhall fill,
That's alloted us by fate.

The above gentleman has alſo his coffin in his own houſe, which he takes a view of every morning as ſoon as he riſes.

On the Proſpect of ARTS *and* SCIENCES *in* AMERICA. *By the late Doctor* Berkeley.

THE Muſe, diſguſted at an age and clime,
Barren of every glorious theme,
In diſtant lands now waits a better time,
Producing ſubjects worthy fame;

In happy climes, where from the genial Sun,
And virgin earth, ſuch ſcenes enſue,
The force of art by nature ſeems outdone,
And fancied beauties by the true:

In happy climes, the ſeat of innocence,
Where nature guides and virtue rules,
Where men ſhall not impoſe, for truth and ſenſe,
The pedantry of courts and ſchools:

There ſhall be ſung another golden age,
The riſe of empire and of arts,
The good and great inſpiring epick rage,
The wiſeſt heads and nobleſt hearts.

Not ſuch as Europe breeds in her decay,
Such as ſhe bred when freſh and young,
When heav'nly flames did animate her clay
By future ages ſhall be ſung.

Weſtward the courſe of empire taks its way;
The four firſt acts already paſt,
A fifth ſhall cloſe the drama with the day;
Time's nobleſt offspring is the laſt.

Remarks on the Freedom of Speech *made uſe of by our Anceſtors to their Kings.*

ON reading over ſome late parliamentary and other addreſſes to the Crown, I could not help exclaiming with Manly in the Provoked Huſband, "What a polite age do we live in!" Very different from the unpoliſhed ages of ſome of our great grand-fathers, who were too ſincere and too loyal to flatter their kings to their deſtruction. It has been obſerved that adulation is the poiſon which the devil ſlyly inſinuated into the human frame, juſt as it came fair and faultleſs from the hands of the great creator; nor could the tooth of the ſerpent have circulated ſo ſubtle a venom through the veins, as his tongue did through the hearts of our firſt parents.—Ye ſhall be as gods, has been the language that has ever ſince entrapped the ſons of Adam.

The adulation paid to a prince is the moſt dangerous ſpecies of this vice. He never has his paſſions flattered, without thinking, at the ſame time, that they ought to be fed, and vanity has been known to be ſo voracious, that it hath ſucked the beſt blood, and drained the laſt penny from nations; this is the food on which ſovereign vanity can alone ſubſiſt. The worſt of the firſt twelve Roman emperors came to the imperial purple with humane, nay virtuous ſentiments; but adulation turned them into monſters. It found out their paſſions; it flattered them; it ſtrengthened them, till they roſe into phrenzy, and preyed upon all the human race.

The parliaments of England ſeem to have been exceedingly ſenſible of the danger there might be in flattering even the weakneſſes of their prince; they knew that the ſmalleſt foible, he poſſeſſed, was not confined to his own perſon; that it might be ſtrengthened, if not timely curbed; that if it was once ſtrengthened, it would ſeek to be gratified; and that it could not be gratified but at the expence of the people. We therefore find upon the rolls of parliament, and in our oldeſt, honeſteſt hiſtorians, very plain language uſed by the parliaments to their princes, and the latter receiving the bittereſt rebukes for that vanity and partiality, not as deſigned affronts, but as wholeſome chaſtiſements.

Matthew Paris tells us, when Henry III. aſked money to defray the expences of a foreign expedition, which his people thought did not at all concern England, that his parliament told him, "It was very imprudent in him to aſk money for any ſuch purpoſes, and thereby impoveriſhing his ſubjects at home, by his ſquandering it in idle expeditions," and that they flatly refuſed, to his teeth, ſupplying him on any ſuch account. Upon thus remonſtrating, "That he had engaged his royal word to go abroad in perſon that year,—and that he muſt have a ſupply," they aſk him, "What has become of all the money he had already gulled them of, and how it comes to be laviſhed, without this kingdom being one ſhilling the better?"

But the freedom with which the people treated their kings in thoſe days was not confined to remonſtrances. One of the greateſt and moſt victorious of our princes, Edward I. had an inordinate deſire of making, in perſon, a campaign in Flanders, that he might ſupport a confederacy he had entered into to reduce the power of France, and had demanded an extraordinary ſupply for that purpoſe. The people, conceiving that the quarrel was very indifferent to England, ſtrongly oppoſed his leaving the kingdom upon any ſuch idle expedition, "The people of England (ſaid they) do not think it proper for you to go to Flanders, unleſs you can ſecure, out of that country, ſome equivalent, which may indemnify us for the expence."

We have a like inſtance in the reign of that great and powerful king Henry II. This prince being ſtrongly tempted to make an expedition abroad in perſon, became ſo fond of the propoſal, that he laid it before his parliament, with a moſt earneſt requeſt that they would conſent to it, "it being the ſole and darling purpoſe of his heart." But his parliament thought that he had no buſineſs abroad, and "that it was much better for him to keep the money at home;" accordingly the queſtion was put and carried for an addreſs to the King to keep within his own dominions, according to his duty. Edward III. likewiſe received ſeveral mortifications of the ſame kind; and it appears, from the whole tenor of our hiſtory, that the great care of our anceſtors was to root from the breaſts of their kings every principle of vain glory, which, the more ridiculous it is, becomes the more expenſive to the nation. Nor does vain glory conſiſt merely in the perſonal diſplay of magnificence, or military exploits abroad; there is often as much parade and expence, in the moſt frivolous and puerile purſuits at home!—What then ſhall we ſay to the language of the modern times, but exclaim with the poet,

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.

K. W.

From the London Evening Poſt *of* Oct. 22.

To the Electors *of* Great Britain.

YOU will ſee, by the following authentic paper, to what mean practices an unprincipled adminiſtration deſcends, in hopes of procuring another venal and corrupt parliament.

"Secretary's Office, Chelſea College,
October 3, 1774.

"Mr. Crawford,

"I am commanded to inform you, that it is expected that all the friends of government will give their votes for his majeſty's intereſt; and as you are free of Shrewſbury, you will therefore be pleaſed to vote for Lord Clive and Mr. Leighton, at the enſuing election. When you have given your vote, be ſo good as to ſignify the ſame to me; being, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,
G. RUSSEL, Aſſiſtant Secretary."

A Letter ſaid to have been written by the Pretender *to a certain* Earl, *his relation, during his retirement at* Bareges, *who anſwered it in perſon, by paying a private viſit to the writer at* Rome.

Dear Couſin,

IT is with the utmoſt pleaſure, we ſee you purſue ſuch vigorous meaſures for our reſtoration. We have learned from ſad experience, that it is in vain for us to expect this happy event from the feeble efforts of the faithleſs Gauls. We and our loyal adherents have been the dupes, nay the victims, of their intriguing politicks. We are therefore determined never more to place any abſolute confidence in their fallacious promiſes, which they regard no longer than they ſerve their own intereſted views. It is from the diſcontent and diſaffection, which you are ſo induſtriouſly ſowing throughout the whole Britiſh empire, that we hope the expulſion of the H——r family from our dominions.

Your adminiſtration has luckily revived the ſame quarrels, which proved the ruin of our family. If you proſecute your

plan with the ſame ſpirit with which you have begun, I doubt not but you will, in a very ſhort time, render our rival as odious and contemptible as was James the ſecond of religious memory. You juſtly conclude, that when the miniſter has forfeited all eſteem and regard, by obſtinately perſiſting in ſchemes big with public ruin, and is, notwithſtanding the moſt violent clamour and uproar of the people, protected and truſted by the ſ———n, the c—n muſt ſoon loſe all authority, and be held by a very precarious tenure. This was the fate of Edward II. Henry III. Charles I. and many other princes, whoſe names it would be tedious to mention. Their miniſters, whoſe only views were to aggrandize and enrich themſelves, brought deſtruction upon their own heads as well as upon thoſe of their maſters. You are ſenſible, that this would be your caſe, if you were not ſure of our coming to your aſſiſtance, and reſcuing you out of the hands of the people. You may take our royal word for it, that when you have thoroughly drained the treaſury, and embroiled the kingdom, you muſt take a French leave, and fly for refuge into our arms; they will be open to receive you, and to lead you back in triumph to our miſled iſland, when the ſchemes, which you have laid under our direction, have had their full effect, and wrought the total ruin of our e—my.

In the mean time, do not ſpare the national money in buying the majority, that they may be as obſequious as they were at the latter end of queen Anne's reign, and alter, when every thing is ripe, the act of ſ——t, by which every catholic branch of the royal line is for ever excluded. As they have already ſold the rights of their conſtituents, and rendered themſelves more inſignificant than the parliaments of France, it is evident that they will make no ſcruple of ſelling likewiſe their religion. They have already ſhown leſs conſcience than the Tory parliament, which was packed by Harley earl of Oxford, *to give the King his own again.* What reaſon have we then to apprehend they will boggle at ſuch a trifling article; they will hardly be choaked with cumins after ſwallowing camels. For my own part, I look upon their concurrence as certain, as they will be willing to preſerve at any price the authority, which they have aſſumed over the people, and the pelf, which they have acquired an incurable habit of ſharing among their own body.

The grand point is to work up the paſſions of the people, as you have hitherto done, by a continued ſeries of acts of tyranny and oppreſſion, and to contrive every deſpotic meaſure, in ſuch a manner, as to let the principal odium fall on the ſ——n and the r—l f—ly, that they, being deemed the chief authors of every evil, may cloſe the affections of the nation, and become at laſt, like our forefathers, the object of its vengeance. If you, in conjunction with the reſt of our good friends, can ſucceed in this particular, we have no doubt but our Commons will return to their duty and allegiance.

Our former attempts were founded on the diſaffection of the northern part of our united kingdoms to the reigning family. You very ſagaciouſly obſerved, that this body of our ſubjects was deficient both in men and money, and was conſequently incapable of re-eſtabliſhing our throne. You have therefore, with great prudence, followed the ſame plan in creating jealouſy, diſtruſt and diſaffection in England, which was formerly uſed in Scotland. Nay you have gone farther. The maſſacre of Glenco, the decimation of the Highland regiment, and the diſreſpect ſhown to the Clans, which were the cauſes of the inſurrections then, were but mere trifles, in compariſon of the contempt you have ſhown for Engliſhmen, and the infringement you have made upon their rights. May we not therefore ſoon expect a more powerful riſing in our favour in the South; I think, if you continue to conduct affairs as you have done, there is little doubt of it. The people perhaps may not intend any commotion they raiſe for our advantage. But let the ſtorm once burſt, and we ſhall find means to fiſh to ſome purpoſe in the troubled waters. The majority, for the ſake of their wages, will ſtand our friends, and make another act of ſettlement.

Given at Rome, under our privy ſeal.

C. R.

ANECDOTES.

DURING Sir Robert Walpole's adminiſtration, the late Sir Edward Obrien being duly and fairly elected for a Borough in Yorkſhire, the firſt day he took his ſeat in the Houſe, on ſome important queſtion, the honeſt Baronet (connected with no party) voted againſt the miniſtry. Sir Robert, who was a watchful miniſter, ſeeing a ſtrange face againſt him, aſked a friend, who ſat by him, who he was—"An Iriſh Baronet (ſays the other) juſt elected."—"Has there been no petition?" ſays the other. "No," ſays his friend—— "Why then write down to night to the loſing member, let him ſtate the beſt reaſons he can, and I'll ſupport them." His friend obeyed, and Sir Edward was ouſted in a few days.

An elderly French lady retired to her country ſeat, to live on her means; and had only one child, a ſon, who was a very worthleſs young fellow, a gameſter, and a debauchee. He liſted among the comedians for want of other means to live, and becauſe his mother would no longer ſee him, or feed his extravagancies. By chance the company, to which he belonged, went to paſs the winter at a city, which was in the neighbourhood of the old lady's ſeat. After four or five repreſentations, certain perſons diſcovered our young actor, and conveyed the news in all haſte to his mother. She was greatly ſurpriſed, but extremely deſirous to ſee her ſon act, and having never ſeen a play before, ſhe was determined to go incognito to the playhouſe. A box was privately taken for herſelf and two or three friends. The play was Beverley, or the Engliſh Gameſter. The ſtrong reſemblance between her ſon and the principal character, which he repreſented, was ſo ſingular, that the deception had its full effect upon the good woman; for, at every paſſage relative to him, ſhe muttered the following exclamations: Ay, there he is! The beggar! The ſcoundrel! Always the ſame! He is no changeling! The deluſion grew at laſt ſo very powerful in the fifth act, that when Beverly lifted up his hand to murder his child, the old lady cried out with a terrible voice, and with all the emotions of nature, "Stop thy hand, wretch, don't kill thy child! I'll take it home with me."

Some years ſince an Admiral, now alive, was a candidate for Pool, where he had many opponents among the voters. Sir George was then ſtationed at Plymouth, whence a ſhip was diſpatched to put into Pool, as through ſtreſs of weather. This being effected on the day of election, the commanding officer prevailed on thoſe electors, who were Sir George's enemies, to take a glaſs on board, previous to the poll. In the interim, the cable was ſlipped, and when the voters talked of going aſhore, the ſhip was four leagues out at ſea; the officers curſing the ſeamen for preventing ſo many honeſt gentlemen from voting according to their conſciences. It was, however, too late to complain, for the election was carried in the Admiral's favour.

CHARLESTOWN, *(South-Carolina) Jan. 6.*

Letters from Weſt Florida inform us, that in the beginning of November laſt, the Mortar, a Chief of the Creek Indians, with upwards of eighty warriors in ten canoes, went from the Upper Creek town down the Alibama River to Tanſa, and from thence proceeded to Mr. Strother's plantation oppoſite Mobille, where were about thirty Choctaw Indians, who called to them, and then fired into their canoes; the Creeks immediately landed, but one of them was accidentally ſhot by his own piece in getting out of the canoe; the other warriors mounted the Bluff, and the Choctaws took ſhelter in Mr. Strother's houſe, which, being built of logs, was muſket proof. Mr. Strother, his wife, and children eſcaped only with what clothes they had on. The houſe was ſoon after burnt to the ground, but the beſieged had undermined the foundation and got into the kitchen, which being likewiſe burnt, they retreated to a little garden adjoining, which was incloſed with pickets, and they defended themſelves till ſix more of the Creeks were killed and as many wounded. The Mortar then told his people that this was not the proper method of attack, for as they were numerous enough to eat the Choctaws up, they ought to break in upon them at all events; after deſiring them to follow him, he ran up to the fence, though he had then a fleſh wound in his thigh, and pulled down two of the pickets with his own hands, when he was ſhot through the body. His people having carried him off, retired, and allowed the Choctaws to eſcape during the night, after a ſiege which had laſted near three days. Four of the Choctaws were killed, and two wounded, one of them very ſlightly. The Mortar being aſked if he did not think his life in danger from his wounds, replied, that if any Choctaw bullet could have killed him, he would have been dead long ago. Three of the ten canoes returned immediately with the Mortar and the reſt of the wounded; the other ſeven, with Tipoe, a head man and ſecond in command, proceeded to Mobille Point, where he expected to meet a very conſiderable body from the Lower Creek Towns; but the largeſt batteau being damaged, he went up Mobille River to a place called Hay's Bluff, where two more of the party were killed by the Choctaws, and it is believed that all that were left then returned home.

About the middle of November the other party, conſiſting of upwards of an hundred and ſixty warriors from the Lower Creek Towns, went to the weſtward as far as Beloxi or Preſqu'iſle, deſtroying the cattle wherever they went; Mr. Klebs alone loſt thirty head; they took only the tongues and tallow of moſt of them. They made no ſecret that if the Mortar had not been ſo unfortunate, they were all to have gone to New-Orleans, to have got a French officer there to have given their peace talk to the Choctaws, and to have ſent French traders by that route to their country. They even hoped that he could perſuade the French King to ſend as many troops as, joined with them and the Choctaws, would drive both the Engliſh and Spaniards out of the country.

It is ſaid, that notwithſtanding the late bloody action, the Creeks have ſent a peace talk to the Choctaws, telling them they came not intentionally againſt them.

The Houmas, a ſmall tribe of Indians on the eaſtern ſide of the Miſſiſippi, have lately ſold their village to a perſon at New Orleans, named Conway, and three leagues front on the river, which has been approved of by the Spaniſh Governor. They are to go to the weſtern ſide of the Miſſiſippi.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23.

His Honor Governor COLDEN's Anſwer to the Addreſs of the General Aſſembly of this Province.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt cordial thanks, for this loyal and affectionate addreſs.—

The affliction you expreſs at the unhapy conteſt between Great-Britain and his Majeſty's American dominions—Your virtuous reſolution to diſcharge your important truſt, with firmneſs and deliberation—Your ſolicitude for a re-eſtabliſhment of that harmony with our parent ſtate, which can alone diffuſe happineſs and ſecurity to the various branches of the empire—And your aſſurance that you will diſcountenance every meaſure which may increaſe our diſtreſs; while they hold you up as guardians on whoſe wiſdom and integrity your conſtituents may rely with well grounded confidence; cannot fail of giving me the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction, and of recommending you to general approbation.

You may be aſſured, Gentlemen, that to deſerve the good opinion and eſteem with which you are pleaſed to honor me, ſhall be my conſtant ſtudy, and the object of my ambition.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

New-York, 20th January, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

On Saturday laſt, after a few days illneſs, died, in the 54th year of his age, univerſally lamented, THOMAS LAWRENCE, Eſq; Vendue Maſter, one of the Aldermen and ſome time Mayor of this city, which offices he filled with unſullied reputation. In ſhort, benevolence marked his character, and virtue in him wore her moſt amiable dreſs, being conſtantly exerciſed in love towards his family, uprightneſs in his dealings, ſincerity in his friendſhips, chearfulneſs in his converſation, and an earneſt deſire to promote peace and happineſs around him. And on Monday his remains, attended by a great number of the principal inhabitants, were interred in the family vault in Chriſt Church Burying-ground.

The brig Endeavour, Captain Caldwell, from this port for Londonderry, took fire on Monday night laſt, at Reedy Iſland, and was deſtroyed.

The Ship Britannia, Dixon, from London, is arrived in the River.

Juſt Printed, Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

ROBERT AITKEN, BOOKSELLER, oppoſite the LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, FRONT-STREET,

A POEM on DIVINE REVELATION;

Being an EXERCISE delivered at NASSAU HALL, September 5, 1774.

By the ſame Perſon who, on a ſimilar Occaſion, Sept. 25, 1771, delivered a ſmall Poem on

THE RISING GLORY OF AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1775. [Num. 3.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER *of Nov.* 19.

The QUESTION DISCUSSED, or REASONS why AMERICA ſhould ſuſpend all Trade with GREAT BRITAIN.

To the MERCHANTS of ENGLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you are deeply concerned in the event of the American Reſolves, I mean to enquire how far it is probable that thoſe Reſolves may prove injurious to the commercial intereſts of Great Britain.

It muſt on all hands be confeſſed that the mercantile affairs of England now begin to wear a moſt gloomy aſpect, and if any thing can accelerate the total deſtruction of her manufactures, it will be a STOPPAGE of AMERICAN TRADE; this will give a death wound to Commerce. Yet ſuch has been the infatuation of Miniſters, that what is moſt to be dreaded by every well wiſher to his country is the moſt likely to enſue

Amongſt the various meaſures propoſed by the Americans to obtain redreſs for their violated rights, the following have been conſidered as very likely to effectuate the purpoſe.

I. A petition or Remonſtrance to Parliament againſt their late Acts, with a decent firm declaration of our Rights.

II. A SUSPENSION OF TRADE with Great Britain till the ſaid Acts be repealed.

III. A SUSPENSION OF ALL TRADE with IRELAND, and the WEST INDIES alſo.

I deſign to conſider each of theſe with their probable effects: Premiſing theſe three things. 1. That the ſaid Acts ſap, to the very foundation, every principle of AMERICAN LIBERTY 2. That all England are united in enforcing thoſe Acts. And 3, That THEREFORE the Americans ought to adopt ſuch meaſures as will MOST EFFECTUALLY prevent their operation, and effect their repeal.

I. As to the firſt, I have the following OBJECTIONS to preſenting any Petitions or Remonſtrance to the Britiſh Parliament.

1. They will not acknowledge the CONGRESS to be any LEGAL body or repreſentative of America, and therefore any petition will be LOSS OF LABOUR, and LOSS OF TIME, without effecting our deliverance.

2. The ſubſtance of the petition will be highly diſguſting to Parliament; for, couch it in the ſofteſt terms poſſible, yet the plain Engliſh of it muſt be, "that they have made the "ſaid Acts without any RIGHT or AUTHORITY, and if "their authority had been good, yet the ſaid Acts are in their "nature UNJUST and WICKED, and the Americans will "plague and diſtreſs Great Britain in every way poſſible, till "they are REPEALED," which is ſo extremely contrary to the preſent ſentiments of Great Britain, that little advantage is to be expected from a procedure of the kind.

3. Any kind of declaration of our rights and liberties will bring the queſtion of American rights into view, and make it the ſubject of a diſpute, which can never be determined; for it is certain the Americans NEVER WILL acknowledge the legiſlative and TAXING power of the Britiſh Parliament, nor will the Britiſh Parliament ever relinquiſh that claim. All we can expect is, that the Britiſh Parliament will on ſome PRUDENTIAL conſiderations ſuſpend the exerciſe of it, not that they will give up the PRINCIPLE. This queſtion therefore ought, by all means, to be kept out of ſight, becauſe there are no hopes of its being ever ſettled, and any diſcuſſions of it will certainly widen the breach.

4. If the Britiſh Parliament ſhould conſent to enter into treaty with us on the ſubject of American rights (which I think not at all probable) yet we have by no means an equal chance with them in the treaty, for they will plead at eaſe, but we muſt plead in pain. Whilſt we are in treaty with them, we feel the pain of our ports ſhut, our right and property in wharfs, landings, bills of lading, charter parties, &c. vacated, our charter GROSSLY VIOLATED, and liberties loſt; they, on the other hand, are at eaſe, and in full triumph over our fortunes, liberties, and lives.—A perſon in diſtreſs has not an equal command of his beſt faculties, or an equal courage to exert them with one at eaſe and out of danger.—It is ſaid that CORTES, the Conqueror of Mexico, demanded of Montezuma the Emperor, a ſurrender of his caſh; the Emperor made ſome objections, and deſired a TREATY on the reaſonableneſs of the demand, on which Cortes heated a gridiron red hot, and ſeated poor Montezuma on it, and conſented to TREAT with him is long as he pleaſed. I do not know that Great Britain would conſent to treat with us on the ſubject of our RIGHTS, even in our excruciating diſtreſs; but if they ſhould be ſo CONDESCENDING, there would be ſo much of dureſs in the whole treaty, that I doubt much if the Americans would admit its validity, if the concluſion ſhould not be favourable to them. I am indeed utterly averſe to ſuch an unequal treaty. Either let us be firſt put out of pain, or let them be put into equal pain, and then equal concluſions, if any, may be expected.

5. The Britiſh Parliament are not ſuppoſed to yield any thing to the ardors and paſſions of a petition, but their deciſions are ever governed by FACTS, and the reaſons of them. But we cannot in any petition ſuggeſt any new matter, with which the Britiſh Parliament were not perfectly acquainted when they paſſed the Acts, the whole ſubject has been long ſince exhauſted, and every argument againſt the Bills were all ſet in the ſtrongeſt light, by many very able ſpeakers, when the bills were debated. It will therefore be vain and ridiculous, and may perhaps be deemed diſreſpectful for our Congreſs to offer a PETITION filled with old, trite, threadbare matters and arguments, which had a full diſcuſſion when the Acts paſſed.

6. Any Petition, Memorial, Remonſtrance, or by whatever other name it may be called, will be deemed to imply a CONFESSION of the right of the Britiſh Parliament to make the laws againſt which we remonſtrate, which the Americans moſt certainly do not intend to acknowledge.

7. But what will be as fatal perhaps as any of the reſt, if the Congreſs preſent a petition to Parliament, it may be received and depend a YEAR or TWO there for conſideration and anſwer, during all which time it may be thought very improper and indecent for us to adopt and purſue any other means of deliverance, and it will be ſtrongly urged that we ought at leaſt to ſuſpend any other methods of redreſs, till we know the reſult of Parliament on our petition.

II. After all this, if it ſhould be deemed expedient to preſent a petition, and leſt words alone, however forcible, ſhould not have ſufficient weight, further ACTIVE MEASURES ſhould be thought neceſſary to give energy to the ſame, it remains to be conſidered what theſe further meaſures ought to be; arms certainly ought to be the laſt thing in view. A SUSPENSION OF OUR TRADE is, by moſt people, thought ſufficient to effect our deliverance; and ſome think that a ſuſpenſion of our trade with Great Britain ONLY will effect the great end deſired. On which I would obſerve.

1. However effectual this meaſure may be, it will be a SLOW one; Great Britain has great reſources of raw materials beſides her importations from America; ſhe has many great vents for her merchandize beſides her exports to us; the matter in diſpute they look on of great importance, and they will ſuffer long before they will yield it; they will feel a ſuſpenſion of our trade HEAVILY, but not RUINOUSLY; the inconveniencies to them will not be felt ſo immediately as will be neceſſary to force an immediate deliverance for us, and any long delay may prove fatal to us; for,

2. The ſucceſs of our reſolutions depends on the continued and united practice of MILLIONS; the minds of all ranks and conditions of people are now filled with a ſenſe of our danger, and willing to UNITE in adopting and purſuing any practicable means of deliverance, but time may wear this high ſenſe out of their minds.—'Tis madneſs to loſe the univerſal warmth and zeal of all America by needleſs delays; ſuch ſtupid, ſleepy, dreaming conduct will coſt our poor poſterity hungry bellies, aching hearts, and tears of blood.

3. Yet there is one advantage ariſing naturally from a SUSPENSION OF TRADE with Great Britain only; however ſlow its operations may be, it will give America time to complete their OWN MANUFACTURES, to correct their infatuation for Britiſh luxuries, and teach their Merchants that they will grow rich faſter by ſupplying RAW MATERIALS than by importing FINISHED GOODS.

III. I am now to conſider what will be the probable conſequences of a ſuſpenſion of our trade with GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, and the WEST INDIES.

1. All the wiſdom and wealth of England and Ireland united cannot ſow Ireland with flax without the American ſeed, 34,000 hogſheads of which is annually exported to Ireland from the cities of New York and Philadelphia only. If the flax is not ſown, there can be no crop, and conſequently no materials to employ the linen manufacturers; and thus 300,000 people muſt be thrown out of buſineſs, and of courſe out of bread, and the linen merchants be diſabled from ſupplying their cuſtomers, and ſo muſt loſe their cuſtom, and ſuffer that branch of trade to ſlide into the hands of other nations, from whom it will be difficult to recover it. All the wiſdom and power of Great Britain cannot prevent or remedy theſe evils, otherwiſe than by REPEALING the offenſive Acts, and thereby opening the ports of America time enough for ſhipping ſeed in ſeaſon for ſowing Ireland next ſpring. The ſubject will not admit of DILATORY DELIBERATIONS; to DELAY will be to be RUINED: If the ſeed time is ſuffered to paſs without ſeed, no wiſdom can prevent the ruin of the IRISH LINEN MANUFACTURE, or the INSURRECTION of MILLIONS of ſtarving, unemployed people.—The inconvenience of this ſuſpenſion of trade is very little to America; no Farmer depends upon his flax ſeed for the ſupplies of the year; it is a rich Farmer who raiſes half a dozen buſhels, and he can keep it over the year without ſenſible inconvenience.

2. Suſpending our trade with the WEST-INDIES will ruin every plantation there. The Planters cannot ſubſiſt their ſlaves without our corn, nor reap any benefit from their crops without our lumber. A ſtoppage of theſe American ſupplies will bring upon them a ſcarcity too ruinous to be riſked even by the moſt ſtupid madneſs. It will inſtantly lie with the Britiſh Parliament to determine whether the WEST INDIES ſhall be ſtarved and ruined, or not; and it will be neceſſary for them to determine QUICK, or the damages of delay will ſoon become irreparable—The damage of this ſuſpenſion of trade would not be much to America; we cut our choiceſt timber for lumber too freely; our lumber cutters would ſerve themſelves and country better, were they employed in clearing and cultivating land.—We can fill the Weſt Indies with proviſions this fall; and I dare ſay the Britiſh Parliament will remove all obſtructions to our ſhipping more next ſpring; ſo that the ſuſpenſion will probably laſt only through the winter, which is not a ſeaſon for much buſineſs. Beſides, all the ports in Europe are open for our proviſions, and if we loſe a little in the price, we may afford it, inaſmuch as we ſhall make great ſavings in the article of rum, and other Weſt India luxuries. If it is objected, that ENGLAND alone has offended us; why ſhould we ſmite IRELAND and the WEST INDIES? I anſwer, the funds which ſupport the Iriſh linen manufacture, and the Weſt India plantations, lie very much in London; the linen of Ireland, and the produce of the Weſt Indies, are moſtly due to London before they are made, and therefore ruining the Iriſh linen manufacture, and the produce of the Weſt India plantations, would greatly affect the Iriſh and Weſt India merchants in London; it would break not ſingle and principal houſes only, but would oblige whole ſtreets of them to ſhut up at once, and haſten to Parliament with ſuch tales of woe as the ſtubborn omnipotence of that haughty houſe could not refuſe to hear, or be able to remedy otherwiſe than by a REPEAL of the offenſive Acts. But if the Britiſh Parliament ſhould be MAD enough to riſk all theſe evils, and continue the Acts, America might live very well a number of years without them. It is likely our proviſions would be plenty and cheap, ſo that our poor might be ſupplied eaſily; we ſhould ſave the annual millions we now pay for Eaſt India, Weſt India, and Britiſh ſuperfluities; our own manufactures would thrive; the cultivation of our country would be greatly increaſed; we ſhould be gradually recovered from our ridiculous imitation of Britiſh faſhions and extravagancies; and, for any thing I can ſee, may ſoon be as happy as the ancient Shepherds of Arcadia; we have a finer country than they ever had, and a heaven equally propitious.

3. How far a ſuſpenſion of our trade with Great Britain may affect them, is not certain; but no doubt that blow, in conjunction with the before mentioned particulars, would operate ſtrongly; it would reduce the employment of many thouſands of people, would leſſen the ſales of the Eaſt India Company, and would diminiſh the public revenue near a million ſterling per annum, about half of which ſum ariſes yearly fr m the ſingle article of tobacco.

Theſe are effects which no wiſdom can prevent or avoid; they will leave the Britiſh Parliament time to deliberate, however mortifying it may be to them to apply the only remedy which can relieve their diſtreſs: But ſhould they be diſpoſed to ſpin out delays, in full ſight of the ghaſtly and irriſiſtible approaches of ſuch RUINOUS and COMPLICATED miſery, we ſhould at leaſt have the advantage of being on a footing with them; they would be in pain as well as we, and would at leaſt have equal inducement to put a ſpeedy end to it; their INTEREST would ſoon conquer their PRIDE, and their revenge muſt be ſpeedily ſacrificed to their eaſe.

I look on the dignity of the AMERICAN CONGRESS equal to any aſſembly on earth, and their deliberations and reſolutions more important in their nature and conſequences than any which were ever before agitated in council. The value and character of America will be fixed, merely as the CONGRESS ſhall eſtimate them, and if they aſſert the RIGHTS and LIBERTIES of America with that preciſion and effect which is univerſally expected from them, there can be no doubt but their reſolves and advices will be honoured with univerſal APPROBATION and OBEDIENCE, and I hope and truſt they will think it below their dignity, as well as inconſiſtent with their prudence, to degrade their importance by any WEAK HUMILIATING conceſſion or conduct.

I do not apprehend that all we can do will be too much. Our all is at ſtake, our enemies are powerful and determined, trifling expedients will be ridiculous, delays will ruin us, every moment is a moment of the utmoſt importance, all the world ARE now viewing, and all poſterity WILL look back on the proceedings of the Congreſs.

An AMERICAN.

By the Ship BRITANNIA, *Captain* HOUSTON, *arrived here from* LONDON, *we have the following ADVICES, viz.*

PARIS, Nov. 14.

THE day before yeſterday, at nine in the morning, the King, after attending divine ſervice at the Holy Chapel, went to the Great Chamber of Parliament, attended by his brothers and the Dukes of Orleans, Chartres, and the reſt of the Princes of the blood, the Great Officers of State, &c. &c. When they were arrived, the King ordered them to take their places, and then declared his intention to re-eſtabliſh the ancient magiſtrates of Paris.

After this, his Majeſty ordered to be regiſtered, 1. An edict for the re-eſtabliſhment of the ancient officers of Parliament: 2. An edict for creating M. de Miromeſnil Keeper of the Seals: 3. An edict for ſuppreſſing the officers lately appointed for the New Parliament and the Superior Councils: 4. Another for re-eſtabliſhing the Grand Council: 5. For re-eſtabliſhing the Court of Aids of Paris: 6. For re-eſtabliſhing the Court of Aids of Clermont Ferrand; and to ſeveral others tending to re-eſtabliſh the powers of the ancient Parliaments.

LONDON, November 19.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 10.

"It is ſaid that the Attorney General, M. de Fleury, was exiled, for not having taken notice to the Parliament of a pamphlet which came out, entituled, *Le Point du Jour*, and for not having the ſame condemned to be burnt by the common hangman. The above piece is written with great ſpirit; and is very ſatirical; particularly in diſcovering ſome certain anecdotes of the new court againſt the old. The Queen is the heroine of the piece; but the few who have read it ſay they have not done her juſtice. It is ſaid that the authors of it have been found out, and are in confinement, but it is not publicly known who they are."

Extract of a letter from Berne, in Switzerland, Nov. 10.

"The court of Verſailles and her allies have diſcovered that a great monarch of the North has, ſince the peace, employed himſelf both in the cabinet and the field. He foreſees what may happen, if he looks with indifference on the projects of thoſe potentates who would, by their greatneſs and power, command all the free eſtates which form at preſent the balance of Europe.—The Governor of Neuf-Chatel has already furniſhed them with an account of the number of troops, which the thirteen cantons can ſet on foot in caſe of neceſſity; and it is found that the canton of Berne alone can furniſh 80,000 men. As the cantons are allied to the Republic of Geneva, which Sardinia has ſo much at heart to become poſſeſſed of, the attacking of it would be attacking the thirteen cantons, who are in treaty with the King of Pruſſia."

Extract of a letter from Rouen, Nov. 12.

"At the inſtant I ſit down to write I am almoſt prevented going on, by the acclamations of "Vive le Roy." This is occaſioned by the Duke of Harcourt, Governor General of this province, coming from the reinſtating our old Parliament, and the Court of des Comptes, or Exchequer. The members of the now ſuppreſſed Parliament, to the great joy of this province, have been ordered to withdraw, and are gone to hide their ſhame, and our ſorrow, in their country ſeats, where they may be more properly employed than in the adminiſtration of laws, which they betrayed, to ſerve their own ſelfiſh views. I am happy to have it alſo in my power to aſſure you that the Supreme Council of Attois is ſuppreſſed, and gives way to the re-eſtabliſhment of what was called les Etats, or national Parliament.

"Adieu, I muſt leave you to join the happy chorus."

There have been no ſmall diviſions of late in the Cabinet Council, in conſequence of the royal intimation, that raiſing of ſix new regiments of infantry was an object the ſovereign had much at heart, for the better ſecurity of Great Britain and her colonies. However, the determination of this tickliſh matter is poſtponed till the beginning of December next.

A correſpondent obſerves, that ſome late attacks on the liberty of the preſs calls to mind a remark made by Sir Richard Steele, in the dedication of his writings to the late Duke of Newcaſtle: he ſays, the painful ſtruggle under ſo great a difficulty, as explaining with a Miniſtry, in open contradiction to their proceedings, is what can be ſupported by nothing leſs than the teſtimony of a good conſcience, and a heart free from a vitious ambition.--Hear this, ye patriots, from eaſt to weſt.

An Engliſh gentleman juſt arrived from Breſt, aſſures us that additional fortifications are now erecting at the mouth of the river Villaine, with the utmoſt expedition.

22. Joſiah Quincy, Eſq; who arrived on Friday from Boſton, had the next day a long conference with the Secretaries of State.

It is expected that there will ſhortly be a remonſtrance to the throne, on the proceedings of government relative to America.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Nov. 1.

"It has been reported here for ſome days paſt, that there has been a revolution at Conſtantinople, and that the Grand Signior has been dethroned; but this news, which is ſaid to come from the Ruſſian army, wants confirmation.

"They write from Peterſburgh, that the rebel Pugatſchew is put into an iron cage, to be brought from Jaik to Moſcow, under an eſcort of four hundred men."

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Nov. 15.

"This day came on at the palace of Holyrood-houſe, the election of ſixteen noblemen to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland in the enſuing Parliament.

"A liſt of the ſixteen Scots Peers was ſent by the Secretary of State, as lately mentioned, to all the Scots Peers for their nomination. Upon the Earl of Morton's death, who was in

the liſt, a letter was ſent, deſiring them to chuſe the Earl of Aberdeen in his place. Upon the duke of Athol's death, who was alſo in the liſt, a third letter was ſent, deſiring them to chuſe the Earl of Caſſilis; in oppoſition to whom, the patriotic and independent Peers ſet up the Earl of Eglinton.

"After the oaths were put to the Peers preſent, the Duke of Buccleugh gave in a paper to the clerk, which he deſired to be minuted, ſignifying his diſapprobation of the unconſtitutional interference of the Miniſtry, with regard to the Scots Peers, and the inſult thereby put upon them; and declared that he voted for the liſt, which he named, freely and independently.

"The Earl of Haddinton, in a manly ſpeech, ſhewed his abhorrence of the miniſterial meaſures, and declared, that although he had a great regard for many of the noblemen nominated by the miniſtry, yet he would not vote for any of them, excepting Lord Breadalbane, who had teſtified his diſapprobation of the miniſterial liſts, and was nominated on the occaſion by the miniſtry, unſolicited by him.

"The Earl of Haddington voted for the Earls of Breadalbane and Eglinton only.

"The Earl of Selkirk, in a warm and animated ſpeech, diſplayed that noble ſpirit which he had exerted on former occaſions.

"Beſides the above noblemen the Earl of Aboyne and Lord Elibank nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the ſtruggle for liberty and independence."

The printers of two morning papers were yeſterday committed to the King's Bench priſon, for publiſhing a letter in their papers ſome months ſince, ſigned *The South Briton*.—Judgment will be paſſed on Monday next.

The declaration of war of the King of Spain againſt the Emperor of Morocco has removed every ſcruple our miniſtry had of that monarch diſturbing them in their operations againſt the Americans, and they are no leſs ſure of the pacific intentions of the King of France; every thing therefore ſeems to favour their operations.

Sunday arrived in the river the Cerberus, Guyſon, from Virginia, laden with 320 hogſheads of tobacco, 14,000 pipe, hogſhead and barrel ſtaves, and 112 walnut planks.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Amſterdam to his Friend in this City, dated November 15, 1774.

"Since my laſt, a very extraordinary affair has happened here. A ſmall brig, the maſter's name Page, from Rhode-Iſland or Boſton, was loading with cordage, junk, powder, guns, &c. of which the miniſtry having got intelligence, a ſmall cutter, of ſix three pounders, and thirty hands, was deſpatched from Dover, with orders to come directly here, and when the brig ſailed to ſail with her, and while at ſea to board her and carry her to England. The cutter arrived here the 23d or 24th of laſt month; the brig had a full load, and was ready to ſail at that time, but the cutter's officers coming aſhore, by good fortune, came to the houſe where I lodged, and in a few Hours I diſcovered their buſineſs.

"As this was the only veſſel then in port of that kind, I was at no loſs; and called that night on Mr. H——n, to acquaint him with my ſuſpicions, which he could not believe; but he has had ſufficient proof ſince, for they lay looking at each other from that time to the 8th inſtant; when the brig made ſail, the cutter got under way, which the brig obſerving, ſhe came to and landed the cargo. There is certain advice that the cutter's people went down to the Texel, and got all the brig's papers from the cuſtom houſe there, and alſo at this city.—A brig has ſince arrived from New-York, but the merchants will not ſhip goods in any Engliſh veſſel, as there are ſeveral cutters cruiſing off Dover, to ſearch all Engliſh veſſels that paſs through the Channel, for arms, &c. &c."

The Aſſembly of New Jerſey, it is ſaid, have approved of the Reſolves of the Continental Congreſs, and again elected the gentlemen who were their former Delegates.

The fire in the Brig Endeavour, Capt. Caldwell, it is ſuppoſed, was occaſioned by a ſpark falling down behind the fire-place into the hold. Part of the cargo and all the men are ſaved.

This day arrived here the brig ——, Williams, from Hiſpaniola.

LECTURES
ON THE
MATERIA MEDICA.

THE American Edition of theſe Lectures, by the great Doctor CULLIN, Profeſſor of Medicine in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, will be publiſhed before the Expiration of February, 1775. This Notice is now given, that thoſe Friends to Improvements in the Art of Healing, who intend to honour the Work with their Encouragement, by Subſcription, may, without Loſs of Time, direct to ROBERT BELL, Printer and Bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where may be had, lately publiſhed, Blackſtone's Commentaries, 5 Vols. Robertſon's Charles the V. 3 Vols. Hawkeſworth's New Voyage of Captain Cook, with Banks and Solander round the World, 2 Vols. Leland's New Hiſtory of Ireland, 4 Vols. &c. &c.

JOSEPH STANSBURY is ſelling off the Clearings of his CHINA Warehouſe, conſiſting of a Variety of DAMAGED GOODS, which will be ſold VERY CHEAP.

Juſt Printed, Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
ROBERT AITKEN, BOOKSELLER, oppoſite the
LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, FRONT-STREET,

A POEM on DIVINE REVELATION;
Being an EXERCISE delivered at NASSAU HALL,
September 5, 1774.

By the ſame Perſon who, on a ſimilar Occaſion, Sept. 25, 1771, delivered a ſmall Poem on
THE RISING GLORY OF AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1775. [Num. 4.

Proceedings of the Convention *for the Province of* Pennſylvania, *held at* Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, *and continued by adjournments to the 28th.*

PRESENT.

For the City and Liberties of Philadelphia. John Dickinſon, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Thompſon, John Cadwalader, George Clymer, Joſeph Read, Eſquires, Samuel Meredith, William Ruſh, James Meaſe, John Nixon, John Cox, John Bayard, Chriſtopher Ludwig, Thomas Barclay, George Schloſſer, Jonathan B. Smith, Francis Wade, Lambert Cadwalader, Reynold Keen, Richard Bache, John Benezet, Jacob Ruſh, William Bradford, Elias Boys, James Robinſon, Manuel Eyre, Owen Biddle, William Heyſham, James Miligan, John Wilcox, Sharp Delany, Francis Gurney, John Purviance, Robert Knox, Francis Haſſenclever, Thomas Cuthbert, ſen. William Jackſon, Iſaac Melcher, Samuel Penroſe, Iſaac Coates, William Coates, Blathwaite Jones, Thomas Pryor, Samuel Maſſey, Robert Towers, Henry Jones, Joſeph Wetherill, Joſeph Copperthwaite, Joſeph Dean, Benjamin Harbeſon, James Aſh, Benjamin Loxley, William Robinſon, Ricloff Alberſon, James Irvine.

Philadelphia County. George Gray, John Bull, Samuel Aſhmead, Samuel Ervine, Eſquires, John Roberts, Thomas Aſhton, Benjamin Jacobs, John Moore, Eſq; Samuel Miles, Eſq; Edward Milnor, Jacob Laughlan, Melchior Waggoner.

Cheſter County. Anthony Wayne, Eſq; Hugh Lloyd, Richard Thomas, Francis Johnſon, Eſq; Samuel Fairlamb, Lewis Davis, William Montgomery, Joſ. Muſgrave, Joſhua Evans, Perſifer Frazer.

Lancaſter County. Adam Simon Kuhn, James Climſon, Eſquires, Peter Grubb, Sebaſtian Graaff, David Jenkins, Bartram Galbraith.

York County. James Smith, Thomas Hartley, Eſquires, Joſ. Donaldſon, George Eichelberger, John Hay, George Irvine, Michael Smyſer.

Cumberland County. James Wilſon, Robert Magaw, Eſquires.

Berks County. Edward Biddle, Eſq; Chriſtopher Schultz, Jonathan Potts, Eſq; Mark Bird, John Patton, Baltzar Gehr, Eſquires, Sebaſtian Levan.

Northampton County. George Taylor, Eſq; John Oakley, Peter Kuchlain, Jacob Arndt, Eſq;

Northumberland County. William Plunket, Caſper Weitſell, Eſquires.

THE Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee opened the Convention, by explaining the motives which induced ſaid Committee to propoſe the holding this Convention.

JOSEPH READ, Eſq; was choſen Preſident of this Convention.

Meſſrs. JONATHAN B. SMITH, JOHN BENEZET and FRANCIS JOHNSON, Eſq; were choſen Secretaries.

On motion, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the Committee of the City of *Philadelphia*, and each County Committee, ſhall have one vote in determining every queſtion that may come before this Convention.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this Convention moſt heartily approve of the conduct and proceedings of the Continental Congreſs: That we will faithfully endeavour to carry into execution, the meaſures of the Aſſociation entered into, and recommended, by them; and that the members of that very reſpectable body merit our warmeſt thanks, by their great and diſintereſted labours for the preſervation of the rights and liberties of the *Britiſh* colonies.

On motion, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral members of this Convention to promote and encourage inſtructions or advice from their ſeveral counties, to their Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, to procure a law prohibiting the future importation of ſlaves into this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That in caſe the trade of the city and liberties of Philadelphia ſhall be ſuſpended in conſequence of the preſent ſtruggle, it is the opinion of this Convention that the ſeveral counties ſhould, and that the members of this Convention will, exert themſelves to afford all the neceſſary relief and aſſiſtance to the inhabitants of the ſaid city and liberties, who will be more immediately affected by ſuch an event.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That if any oppoſition ſhall be given to any of the Committees of this province in carrying the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs into execution, the Committees of the other counties, in order to preſerve the ſaid Aſſociation inviolate, will give all the weight and aſſiſtance in their power to the Committee who ſhall meet with ſuch oppoſition.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the moſt earneſt wiſh and deſire of this Convention to ſee harmony reſtored between Great Britain and the Colonies: That we will exert our utmoſt endeavours for the attainment of that moſt deſirable object: That it is the opinion of this body that the commercial oppoſition pointed out by the Continental Congreſs, if faithfully adhered to, will be the means of reſcuing this unhappy country from the evils meditated againſt it. But if the humble and loyal petition of ſaid Congreſs, to his moſt gracious Majeſty, ſhould be diſregarded; and the Britiſh Adminiſtration, inſtead of redreſſing our grievances, ſhould determine by force to effect a ſubmiſſion to the late arbitrary acts of the Britiſh Parliament, in ſuch a ſituation we hold it our indiſpenſible duty to reſiſt ſuch force, and at every hazard to defend the rights and liberties of America.

Whereas it has been judged neceſſary for the preſervation of our juſt rights and liberties, to lay a reſtraint on our importation, and as the freedom, happineſs, and proſperity of a ſtate greatly depend on providing within itſelf a ſupply of articles neceſſary for ſubſiſtence, clothing and defence, a regard for our country, as well as common prudence call upon us to encourage agriculture, manufactures and œconomy. Therefore this Convention do reſolve as follows.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That from and after the firſt day of March next, no perſon or perſons ſhould uſe in his, her, or their families, unleſs in caſes of neceſſity, and on no account ſell to the

butchers, or kill for the market, any SHEEP under four years old. And where there is a neceſſity for uſing any mutton in their families, it is recommended to kill ſuch as are the leaſt profitable to keep.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the ſetting up of WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES in as many different branches as poſſible; eſpecially coating, flannel, blankets, rugs or coverlids, hoſiery and coarſe cloths, both broad and narrow.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the raiſing and manufacturing of MADDER, WOAD, and ſuch other dye ſtuffs as may be raiſed in this province to advantage, and are abſolutely neceſſary in the woollen manufactures.

Reſolved unanimously, That each perſon, having proper land, ſhould raiſe a quantity of HEMP and FLAX ſufficient not only for the uſe of his own family, but alſo to ſpare to others on moderate terms. And that it be recommended to the farmers to provide themſelves early with a ſufficient quantity of ſeed for the propoſed increaſe of the above articles of hemp and flax.

Reſolved unanimously, As SALT is a daily and almoſt indiſpenſable neceſſary of life, and the making of it among ourſelves muſt be eſteemed a valuable acquiſition, we therefore recommend the making of it in the manner uſed in England and other countries; and are of opinion it may be done with ſucceſs in the interior parts of the province, where there are ſalt ſprings, as well as on the ſea coaſts.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That SALT PETRE being an article of great uſe and conſumption, we recommend the making of it, and are further of opinion it may be done to great advantage.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the neceſſity we may be under for GUN POWDER, eſpecially in the Indian trade, induces us to recommend the manufacturing that article as largely as poſſible, by ſuch perſons who are or may be owners of powder mills in this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the manufacturing of Iron into NAILS and WIRE, and all other articles neceſſary for carrying on our manufactures evidently in general uſe; and which of conſequence, ſhould our unhappy differences continue, will be in great demand.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we are of opinion the making of Steel ought to be largely proſecuted, as the demand for this article will be great.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the making of different kinds of Paper, now in uſe among us, to the ſeveral manufacturers: And as the ſucceſs of this branch depends on a ſupply of old linen and woollen rags, requeſt the people of this province, in their reſpective houſes, may order the neceſſary ſteps to be taken for preſerving theſe otherwiſe uſeleſs articles.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as the conſumption of Glaſs is greater than the Glaſs Houſes now eſtabliſhed among us can ſupply, we recommend the ſetting up other Glaſs Houſes; and are of opinion they would turn out to the advantage of the proprietors.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That whereas Wool Combs and Cards have, for ſome time, been manufactured in ſome of the neighbouring colonies, and are abſolutely neceſſary for carrying on the hoſiery and clothing buſineſs, we do recommend the eſtabliſhing ſuch a manufactory in this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we alſo recommend the manufacturing of Copper into ſheets, bottoms and kettles.

Reſolved unanimously, That we recommend the erecting a great number of Fulling Mills, and Mills, for breaking, ſwingling and ſoftening Hemp and Flax. And alſo the making of Grind-Stones in this country.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as the brewing of large quantities of malt liquors, within this province, would tend to render the conſumption of foreign liquors leſs neceſſary; it is therefore recommended, that proper attention be given to the cultivation of Barley: And that the ſeveral brewers, both in city and country, do encourage it, by giving a reaſonable and ſufficient price for the ſame.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend to all the inhabitants of this province, and do promiſe for onrſelves in particular, to USE OUR OWN MANUFACTURES, and thoſe of the other colonies, in preference to all others.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That for the more ſpeedily and effectually putting theſe reſolves in execution, we do earneſtly recommend Societies may be eſtabliſhed in different parts; and are of opinion that Premiums ought to be granted in the ſeveral counties, to perſons who may excel in the ſeveral branches of manufactory: And we do further engage, that we, in our ſeparate Committees, will promote them to the utmoſt of our power.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That if any manufacturer, or vender of goods and merchandizes in this province, ſhall take advantage of the neceſſities of his country, by ſelling his goods or merchandize at an unuſual and extravagant profit, ſuch perſon ſhall be conſidered as an enemy to his country, and be advertiſed as ſuch, by the Committee of the place where ſuch offender dwells.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the making Tin Plates, as an article worthy the attention of the people of this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as Printing Types are now made to a conſiderable degree of perfection by an ingenious Artiſt in Germantown; it is recommended to the Printers to uſe ſuch Types in preference to any which may be hereafter imported.

On motion, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the Committee of Correſpondence for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, be a ſtanding Committee of Correſpondence for the ſeveral counties here repreſented; And, that if it ſhould at any time hereafter appear to the Committee of the city and liberties, that the ſituation of public affairs render a Provincial Convention neceſſary, that the ſaid Committee of Correſpondence do give the earlieſt notice thereof to the Committees of the ſeveral counties.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this Convention be ſent to the Preſs, and printed in Engliſh and German, under the direction of the Preſident, and Meſſrs. Jonathan B. Smith, and John Benezet.

A true Copy.

JONATHAN B. SMITH,
JOHN BENEZET,
FRANCIS JOHNSON,
} *Secretaries.*

PLAN OF AN AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

WE the Subſcribers, being deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of our preſent difficulties, and earneſtly ſolicitous, as far as in our power, to ſupport the freedom, and promote the welfare, of our country on peaceable and conſtitutional principles; and well knowing how much the eſtabliſhing manufactories amongſt ourſelves would contribute thereunto, beſides

exciting a general and laudable ſpirit of induſtry among the poor, and putting the means of ſupporting themſelves into the hands of many, who at preſent are a public expence, and alſo to convince the public that our country is not unfavourable to the eſtabliſhing Manufactures, DO AGREE to form ourſelves into a Company for the promoting of an *American* Manufactory on the following principles, ſubject to ſuch rules and regulations as ſhall be hereafter agreed on.

I. That the Company be called THE UNITED COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA FOR PROMOTING AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

II. That the Company ſhall continue for three whole years, commencing on the day of the firſt general meeting of the Subſcribers.

III. That a ſhare in the Company be fixed at TEN POUNDS, after payment whereof every Subſcriber ſhall be entitled to a vote in common on all occaſions, and alſo to be elected to any office belonging to the Company, and no perſon ſhall be entruſted with any office but a Member thereof.

IV. That we will begin with the manufacturing of Woollens, Cottons and Linens, and carry on the ſame to the greateſt extent and advantage our ſtock will admit of during the three years aforeſaid, for which purpoſe we do agree to pay into the hands of the Treaſurer, who ſhall be hereafter choſen, one moiety or full half of each of our ſubſcriptions, within one week after the firſt general meeting of the Subſcribers, and the other moiety within two months after the aforeſaid general meeting; all which monies paid as aforeſaid, together with all the profits ariſing from the Manufactory, ſhall be continued as Company Stock for the Space, and to the full end, of three whole years, commencing on the day of the firſt general meeting of the Subſcribers aforeſaid.

V. That a general meeting of the Subſcribers ſhall be called by written tickets within one week after two hundred ſubſcriptions are obtained, in order to chooſe by ballot, for the firſt year, twelve Managers, a Secretary, and Treaſurer, to fix the time of the annual meeting for our future elections, and to do all other matters and things as may then be deemed neceſſary for the better regulating the affairs of the Company.

VI. That one third of the Managers, and no more, be changed annually, on the day of the election, by their drawing lots for their going out, and on the death, or departure out of the city and its diſtricts, of any manager for the ſpace of three calendar months, the other Managers may chooſe another in his ſtead, who ſhall be conſidered as acting in the room of the deceaſed or departed Manager.

VII. That the Managers carry on the Manufactory agreeable to the rules of the Company, and ſhall have the whole direction thereof, and ſhall attend two by two in turn every day at the Manufactory Store, at ſuch hours as they ſhall agree upon, to overſee the buſineſs, draw orders on the Treaſurer, and give the neceſſary directions.

VIII. That the Treaſurer ſhall give ſecurity for the faithful diſcharge of his truſt; and for accounting for, and delivering up to his ſucceſſor in ſaid office all ſuch monies, books, writings and effects as ſhall then be in his hands belonging to the Company, at ſuch times as the Managers or a majority of them ſhall direct and require, which ſecurity the Managers are hereby required to ſee duly given, executed and recorded in the office for recording of deeds for the county of *Philadelphia*, before any ſuch Treaſurer, ſo elected, ſhall enter upon his ſaid office: And the Treaſurer is hereby enjoined to anſwer no order but ſuch as ſhall be ſigned by the two attending Managers for the day, as aforeſaid, which ſaid orders ſhall be good vouchers to indemnify him.

IX. That a ſtate of the Manufactory and of the Company's accounts ſhall be fairly made out at the end of every ſix months, and kept in the Manufactory ſtore, for the inſpection of the Members.

X. That the Managers ſhall have power to call a general meeting as often as they ſhall find it neceſſary to take the advice of the Company in any affair, or to lay any propoſal or matter of importance before them.

XI. That after the firſt general meeting of the Subſcribers, three weeks notice of the time and place of meeting, in one of the News Papers, ſhall be ſufficient to call a general meeting of the Company; and no rule nor regulation ſhall be binding on the Company, but ſuch as ſhall have received the approbation of a majority of the Members preſent at a general Meeting.

ROME, *October* 22.

THE Conclave ſeemed determined to proceed to the election of a Pope before the arrival of the foreign Cardinals, notwithſtanding the proteſt of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, Chevalier Monino; and Cardinal Negroni was very near being elected Pontiff, which happened, it is ſaid, in the following manner: Cardinal de Bernis having aſked Cardinal Ch. Rezzonico for eight voices of his party, in favour of Cardinal Negroni, ſaying, that as he only did it to honour him, he would add five voices of his party. Cardinal Camerlinque, though he was ſolicited on the ſame ſubject by his brother Cardinal John Baptiſt Rezzonico, would only promiſe four. It is likely he ſaw through the deſign of Cardinal Bernis, who really intended to have Cardinal Negron elected; for, upon the ſcrutiny of the eighteenth, it was found that his Eminence had obtained thirteen voices inſtead of five in favour of Cardinal Negroni, which, with the eight he had aſked of Cardinal Camerlinque, would have given him the number requiſite for being elected Pope.

HAGUE, *Nov.* 8. The remonſtrances of the city of Amſterdam againſt ſending a reinforcement of troops to Surinam, have proved ineffectual; the reſolution of the States General, relative to that affair, being confirmed. In conſequence thereof the troops, deſtined for that country, are ordered to anticipate their rendezvous at Williamſtadt, and to be there on the 5th inſtead of the 15th inſtant, in order to embark without delay.

LEGHORN, *Oct.* 21. The laſt letters from Barbary mention, that an Alliance is going to be concluded on between the Regencies of Barbary, to oppoſe the inſults of the Emperor of Morocco, who ſeems particularly to threaten Algiers.

LONDON, *November* 16.

THEY write from Gibraltar, that ſince the diſpute took place between our Court and the Dey of Algiers, two frigates are conſtantly kept cruizing off that harbour, to prevent any of the Engliſh merchantmen falling a prey to their corſairs.

Within this month not leſs than ſeven young men, from eighteen to twenty three years of age, all bred to trades, ſome of their friends in eaſy circumſtances, others affluent, none in diſtreſs, at once break forth and contradict that maxim of Horace, *Nemo repente fuit turpiſſimus*, by becoming Macheaths; and moſt of the daring robberies round London have been perpetrated by theſe boys. They are all in cuſtody, and many of their parents ſinking with the ſevereſt ſorrow on their account. The true cauſes are a total ignorance of religion, miſtaken education, habits of luxury and expence, and the evil examples in parents and maſters, ſo that the minds of our youth are corrupted and prepared for

the reception of every ſpecies of vice; and crimes are become as familiar to the minds of ſervants and apprentices, as formerly their moſt innocent diverſions were.

Friday evening, at half paſt five o'clock, as Lord Berkley was going in his poſt chaiſe over Hounſlow heath, he was called to, by a young man on horſeback, to ſtop; but the driver not regarding him, the fellow fired at his Lordſhip, who immediately returned the complement, on which a livery ſervant diſcharged a piſtol at the aſſailant, who inſtantly fell from his horſe, and expired with a groan. On examination it appeared that three ſlugs had penetrated his right breaſt; two loaded piſtols, and a maſk, were found in his pockets. By the horſe, which he had hired that morning from a ſtable keeper near Covent Garden, being traced, he was diſcovered to be one Evan Jones, formerly a hair dreſſer in Eagle ſtreet, Piccadilly.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 6.

"The new Parliaments ſeem diſpoſed to make as many remonſtrances to the throne as the old ones did to prove their rights and the iniquity of him who occaſioned their fall; but the former having accepted of their places as ſlaves to the Miniſter, can only be admitted by the new Chancellor, who refuſes to excuſe them; whereas the others, holding their right only from the King, his Majeſty cannot refuſe them audience without breaking his word. They have proved, by their patents, that the King can baniſh or ſuſpend them, but cannot break them, and that, though without functions, they always preſerve their prerogatives. It was on this account that they were diſperſed in different places, at a diſtant from each other, in order to prevent their aſſembling together, and aſſerting their priviledges.

"It is reported that the Jeſuits, whom the Chancellor Meaupou conſulted upon all occaſions, have, ſince his diſgrace, offered to diſcover to the King the plan he had formed to get them reſtored, and uſurp to himſelf the Sovereign Authority, which was to have taken place the beginning of the year 1775. It is alſo ſaid that this Chancellor is now under arreſt, and that the famous Count de Barry was laſt week ſent to the priſon of the Bicetre, from whence it is ſuppoſed he will be heard of no more: His ſon and his brother are baniſhed out of the kingdom."

BRISTOL, *Nov.* 9. Laſt Sunday afternoon, as Thomas Croſs, one of the diſtributors of the Briſtol Gazette in Wales, and ſeven other perſons, were coming over the New-paſſage in a ſmall boat, and were got about three parts over, a gentleman's hat was blown off into the tide, on which the boatmen were deſired to turn the boat and go after it; but ſome of the company thinking it impracticable, as well as the men, objected to it; on which the Gentleman roſe up in a hurry and caught hold of the helm to turn the boat about, which he did with great violence before the men had time to let go the ſail; and the boat being in full ſail inſtantly overſet, and every perſon on board periſhed, except the above Thomas Croſs, who was ſaved after being near five hours in the water. The following are the perſons who were drowned: A young Gentleman about 16 years of age, ſon of Morgan Lewis, Eſq; of St. Piers, a Butler of Mr. Lewis's; Mr. Webber, linen-draper, of this city; a man and his wife from Cardiff, and the two boatmen.

A RECEIPT FOR A COLD.

TAKE a large tea cup full of linſeed, two pennyworth of ſtick liquorice, a quarter of a pound of ſun raiſins. Put theſe into two quarts of ſoft water, and let it ſimmer over a ſlow fire till it is reduced to one quart, then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown ſugar candy pounded, a table ſpoonful of old rum, and a table ſpoonful of the beſt white wine vinegar or lemon juce.

Note, The rum and vinegar is beſt to be added only to that quantity that you are immediately going to take, for if it is put into the whole it is apt in a little time to grow flat.

Drink half a pint at going to bed, and take a little whenever the cough is troubleſome.

This receipt generally cures the worſt of colds in two or three days, and if taken in time may be ſaid to be almoſt an infallible remedy. It is a moſt ſovereign and balſamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities which endanger a freſh cold going out. I have known it cure colds, that have been almoſt ſettled in conſumptions, in leſs than three weeks.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 21.

YESTERDAY, being the day appointed for celebrating the birth of her Royal Highneſs Queen Charlotte, in the evening an elegant ball was given at the palace. The ſame day the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore's youngeſt daughter was chriſtened by the name of VIRGINIA.

PORTSMOUTH, *Jan.* 12. Laſt week a deputation from this town waited on Capt. Montague, and the other gentlemen officers on board his Majeſty's ſhip Fowey, and delivered them a card of thanks for the important aid they afforded at a late alarming fire in that town, and for the conſtant readineſs they have always ſhewn to aſſiſt every trading veſſel in diſtreſs. The addreſs was politely received, and Capt. Montague, having thanked them, was pleaſed to ſay, "He ever would be diſpoſed to grant every aſſiſtance in his power, when conſiſtent with his duty."

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 26.

YESTERDAY his Excellency our Governor was pleaſed, with the advice of the Council, farther to prorogue the General Aſſembly of this Province, from Tueſday the ſeventh to Tueſday the twenty eighth day of February next.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 31.

THE Virginia Aſſembly is prorogued to the firſt Thurſday in May next. The Proclamation is dated the nineteenth of this month.

His Honour the Governor has been pleaſed to commiſſion Mr. THOMAS LAWRENCE to execute the office of Vendue Maſter for this city.

☞ The Eaſtern Poſt was not arrived when this Paper went to Preſs.

JOSEPH STANSBURY is ſelling off the Clearings of his CHINA Warehouſe, conſiſting of a Variety of DAMAGED GOODS, which will be ſold VERY CHEAP.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.